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Action PC

Control: 1988
Rec'd: May 4, 1961 1:17 a.m.

Info SS FE E BFAC BIGC ICA P CU USIA INR CIA AGR OPRL RMR

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 1, May 4, Noon

SENT DEPARTMENT TOPEC 1, REPEATED INFORMATION NEW DELHI 31.

Foreign Office has informed Embassy it intends during current fiscal year establish "pilot model" Peace Corps. Plan involves recruiting and sending to SEA this year five to ten recent high school or college graduates who would be assigned assist Japanese agricultural technicians. Foreign Office official explained absence budgetary provision for Peace Corps current fiscal year appeared preclude much more ambitious start for program. Foreign Office intends seek budgetary appropriation in JFY 1962 permit expansion Corps. Prime Minister Ikeda, who reportedly has expressed his approval to principle of Japanese Peace Corps idea, will be briefed this week on Foreign Office proposals.

Some elements LDP leadership pressing Ikeda for more vigorous and rapid expansion Peace Corps than planned by Foreign Office. In addition desire improve Japans relations with less developed countries, LDP hopes provide Japanese youth with constructive alternative to political action programs of socialist oriented youth groups. LDP party members visualize sending about 1,000 young Japanese abroad by March 1962. They believe Japan could make greatest contribution assisting South East Asian farmers improve agricultural techniques.

Embassy understands Sargent Shriver Jr. currently on survey mission Far East. Embassy requests Department bring this message attention Shriver to allow him consider stopping over Tokyo briefly for informal talks Foreign Office officials other government leaders. Foreign Office has indicated to Embassy it would welcome opportunity discuss with Shriver Peace Corps planning.

JAA

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894.00-PC/5-461 CS

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Control: 2208
Rec'd: May 4, 1961
9:06 a.m.

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 2, May 4, 8 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT TOPEC 2, REPEATED INFORMATION NEW DELHI 32

EMBTEL TOPEC 1 repeated Delhi 31

Foreign Office informed Embassy today Prime Minister Ikeda enthusiastic about plans for a Japanese Peace Corps as potential means of inspiring Japanese youth. Seki indicated Ikeda now intends discuss matter in general terms with President during June visit. While Foreign Office has advised him to avoid overemphasis, given modest scope of present plans, Foreign Office desire for meeting with Shriver obviously heightened as result Ideda's expression of interest.

REISCHAUER

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Info:

SENT TO: Amembassy RANGOON PECTO 4

RPT INFO Amembassy TOKYO PECTO ONE

894.00-PC/5-461

FOR SHRIVER

REFS: TOKYO TOPECS 1 and 2 RPTD. NEW DELHI 31 and 32

Appreciate opportunities proposed Tokyo stopover. Shriver's presense urgently required Washington Congressional presentation. Suggest Ikeda/ Shriver discussions during June visit Washington.

FOR SHRIVER. View above passing through Tokyo on return without stopping considered certain create unfortunate impression.

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(EKN ek)

RUSK

894.00-PC/5-461

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Drafted by: R. G. VanDuyn
Gilbert Jonas/va PC 5/5/61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: OPR:DC[illegible]ton EH
Warren W. Wiggins - PC

Clearances: State: LBacon-NA (draft)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

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(Security Classification)

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FE-7
INFO
RM/R-7
S/S-7
S/P-1
G-1
CO-5
ICA-22
PC-13

NO.: W-29, July 26, 1961,

SUBJECT: Possible Peace Corps Operations in Japan

TO: The American Embassy, TOKYO

As a general rule in connection with Peace Corps operations overseas, the Department believes that initiative in proposing possible projects for implementation should lie with the prospective host government. The concept of the Peace Corps is such that these volunteers are to go only where they are invited, and to take on tasks only when requested. Within this general context, however, it is believed appropriate to indicate American receptivity and willingness to be of assistance once interest has been expressed.

As the Embassy is aware, the Department believes there is much merit to be found in the so-called "Yokkaichi proposal" for English-teaching assistance by Peace Corps volunteers. Programs such as this fulfill a demonstrated social need and, in addition to assisting municipal boards of education and educational institutions, can also further person-to-person relationships at the school level, and between Japanese and American student organizations.

Accordingly, the Embassy is requested to reiterate to the Foreign Office, as a follow-up to the conversations in Washington with Prime Minister Ikeda, the willingness in principle of the U.S. Peace Corps to undertake programs of social development in Japan. The Embassy's presentation should draw upon the Memorandum of Conversation dated June 20, 1961 between Secretary Rusk and Prime Minister Ikeda, mentioning that the United States will be happy to give prompt and sympathetic consideration to such proposals as the GOJ may care to make. The Embassy is also instructed to seek clarification of Prime Minister Ikeda's reference to third country English language training in Japan within the Colombo Plan context, and to note our continuing interest in Japanese plans to establish a body analagous to the U.S. Peace Corps for operations in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

RUSK

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(Security Classification)

894.00-PC/7-2661

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DRAFTED BY: FE:NA:HJFeldman:krm 7/14/61

APPROVED BY: NA - Mr. Bacon

CLEARANCES:
S/S - Mr. Manfull
Peace Corps - Mr. Silberman (By phone)
FE -
CU - Mr. Slater

S/S CR
JUL 24 1961 AM
JUL 25 1961 PM

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Action PC

Info SS FE NEA E BFAC ICA P USIA INR CIA NSA AGR COM HEW OPRL RMR

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Control: 6440
Rec'd: September 10, 1961 5:37 a.m.

FROM: New Delhi

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 33, September 9, 1 p.m.

ACTION TOKYO 8, INFORMATION DEPARTMENT TOPEC 33.

Subject: Visit Uno/Takeshita

Reference: Tokyo 5, TOPEC 3

1. Peace Corps representative India and AG Attache met Uno/Takeshita September 4. Also present West German AG Attache.

2. Visitors indicated their thinking give priority efforts in India in Japan PC planning. Pakistan also mentioned as likely receive early attention. Impression gained work will be concentrated at out set in fields agricultural extension and demonstration, small industries and agricultural industries, and possibly medical service. Reported that in meeting earlier in day with AG Minister Deshmukh latter asked for 300 teams of practical Japanese farmers. Visitors said agreement reached with Ministry provide 16 teams. No details given, and not sure exact status proposal.

3. Visitors sought across board information re US Peace Corps efforts in India which gratefully received. Their thinking seems run same lines as ours re major dimensions and questions involved.

4. Takeshita categorically asserted Japanese PC would come into being this next year.

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Control: 10418
Rec'd: SEPTEMBER 15, 1961
12:52 PM

FROM: TOKYO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 7, SEPTEMBER 15

ACTION DEPARTMENT TOPEC 7, INFORMATION BANGKOK USOM 15.

FOR PEACE CORPS BARANSON; PASS ICA

USWIRJ REPORTS $60,000 SURVEYING EXPEDITION EQUIPMENT NOW COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE BANGKOK AVAILABLE AS EXCESS ON NON-REIMBURSABLE BASIS.

ITEMS REPORTED IN NEW UNUSED CONDITION OF JAPANESE MANUFACTURE AS FOLLOWS: 11 VEHICLES (9 EA TOYOPET LAND CRUISERS, 2 EA TOYOPET WEAPONS CARRIERS), 1 THEODOLITE, SURVEYING EQUIPMENT, GENERATORS AND RADIOS, CAMPIGN EQUIPMENT, PLUS REPAIR PARTS, JAPANESE FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

PACKAGE DEAL ONLY OFFERED ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVED BASIS. ACCEPTANCE TO REACH THIS OFFICE PRIOR SEPT. 22. ACCESSORIAL CHARGES FOR ACCOUNT OF TAKER.

RESICHAUER

RJT

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1961 SEP 22 PM 7

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TOKYO

Origin

Info:

ACTION: Amembassy ~~MANILA~~ TOKYO NIACT PECTO 8

INFO: Amembassy Bangkok PECTO 27

TOKYO FOR HITCHCOCK USOM, BANGKOK FOR ALBRECHT USOM

TOPEC 7 — 894.00-PC/9-1561

Accept entire $60,000 lot surveying expedition equipment available excess non-reimbursable basis located Bangkok. Issue PO and advise USOM Executive Officer Bangkok hold storage Peace Corps project Thailand. Advise.

BOWLES

BOWLES ACTING
RSS

Microfilmed by RMB

(3)

Drafted by: PC:PDO/FE:SBaranson:eml:9/22/61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: PC: Warren W. Wiggins, PDO

Clearances:
PC: R. S. Shriver
PC: HFlickinger, CONT
PC: JMSilberman, PDO/FE (in draft)

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

277
NO.

SEP. 27. 196

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

894.00 PC/5-461

September 22, 1961
DATE

REF : Embassy telegrams TOPEC 1, TOPEC 2, TOPEC 3; New Delhi TOPEC 33.

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	REC'D 9-29				AIR	ARMY	CIA 10	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA 10						

SUBJECT: Japanese Peace Corps Plans

Summary

Although there is much enthusiasm for a Japanese Peace Corps among certain elements of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the idea has yet to generate wide support either in the Party or among Government officials. An LDP mission sent to Southeast Asia last month to investigate receptivity to a Peace Corps reported much interest in India and East Pakistan for assistance in rice cultivation, but the prospects of obtaining budgetary support in JFY 1962 for more than a few pilot teams are poor.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Within the LDP a few Diet members, mostly from the Party's Youth Division, have ardently promoted their plan for a Japanese Peace Corps. A program drafted by the Youth Division last April (Enclosure 1) noted the success of young Japanese emigrants to South America and proposed training 1,000 young men a year in the fields of agriculture, construction, public health, industry, fisheries, education, etc. to be sent to Southeast Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East. The plan was not only inspired by the United States Peace Corps, but it suggested the possibility of sharing training facilities in Hawaii. The LDP proposal would require a budget of approximately 8 billion yen ($22,222,000), of which ¥5,800,000,000 ($13,333,000) would be for training facilities in Japan. From conversations with GOJ and LDP officials, however, it is apparent that all concerned realize that this plan sets forth goals far beyond the resources likely to be made available in the near future.

In August, 1961 LDP Diet members Noboru TAKESHITA and Sosuke UNO, representing the LDP Youth Division, were sent to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Thailand to appraise receptivity in those countries to a Japanese

Copies sent to Amembassies Bangkok, Colombo, Karachi, and New Delhi

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Peace Corps (Embassy telegram TOPEC 3). In a conversation with an Embassy officer on their return (Enclosure 2) they reported that there was much interest in India and East Pakistan in obtaining assistance in improving rice cultivation, but that no requests were forthcoming in Ceylon or Thailand. It is their recommendation that efforts should be concentrated in India, where they reported that the Agricultural Minister would like to have 500 teams of ten or more agricultural experts each (New Delhi TOPEC 33). They said that they in turn had proposed 15 or 16 teams, and noted that the Foreign Ministry was thinking in terms of two or three teams. (Tomoyoshi SHIRAHATA, Counselor of the Foreign Office's Economic Cooperation Division, told an Embassy officer that one or two pilot projects are the most that could be expected for a Japanese Peace Corps next year, especially since the Finance Ministry is cool toward the idea.)

The LDP representatives were fully aware of the difficulties that will be encountered in the recruitment and training of Peace Corps men, in their adjustment to living conditions abroad, and in their readjustment and job-placement after return to Japan. Nevertheless, they expressed confidence that they were on the right track. In order to obtain further support for the Peace Corps within their Party, they propose the establishment of a subcommittee of the LDP Policy Board's Special Committee on Overseas Economic Cooperation (Chairman, ex-Finance Minister Hisato ICHIMADA). They hope that some projects can be financed from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, but judging from comments of Fund staff, this source of financing seems unlikely.

Conclusion

The obstacles that the sponsors of the Peace Corps themselves have acknowledged are formidable; only token financial support seems likely; and the admirable enthusiasm of the LDP Youth Division has yet to spread among other LDP leaders or through the Government. In these circumstances, the Japanese Peace Corps is apt to be slow getting off the ground.

For the Ambassador:

David L. Osborn
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. Proposal of the LDP Youth Division for a Japanese Peace Corps (UNCLASSIFIED)
2. Memorandum of Conversation with Noboru Takeshita and Sosuke Uno, September 15, 1961 (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Japan Peace Corps Plan (Youth Division, Liberal-Democratic Party, April 20, 1961)

1. Basic Idea

(1) During the past 8 years Japan has trained about 6,000 youths, and during this period (for three years) has sent about 200 to South America, especially Brazil. They have already proved to be "a Japanese version of the Peace Corps." On the basis of their high reputation, we have come to consider arrangements for cooperation with the United States "Peace Corps."

Note: The Party has taken the matter up as an important youth policy.

(2) Judging from past results, Japanese youths are well suited to working in the development of backward areas overseas. They can take pride and self-confidence in being sent abroad in the forefront of the camp of freedom. Because of their knowledge of the areas which receive them, and a sense of easy association deriving from their appearance, etc., good results have come to be expected from them.

Therefore, we would like the United States to give consideration to having these Japanese youths discharge a pioneer's role in interchange with the Afro-Asian nations.

(3) The future of Japan depends on whether Japan will build cooperative relations with the Afro-Asian countries, whether Japan will make them follow the path of co-prosperity as partners in the Free camp, and whether Japan will win the East-West peace race. This idea is in complete accord with the idea of the United States "Peace Corps" that "the future of the United States will be decided in the Pacific" and that its relations with the rising Afro-Asian countries "will decide the final destiny of the United States."

(4) Japanese youths, with humble minds to atone for the sins which their predecessors committed in the past, will live together with the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries, assimilate with them, and contribute as builders of the freedom camp toward the economic and cultural development of the backward areas, etc.

(5) The United States recommends "Hawaii," the crossroads of Eastern and Western thought, as the most suitable site for a "Peace Corps training center." Hawaii is called the second homeland by Japanese residents in the United States, and it is very significant to study there while recalling the achievements of the far-seeing settlers who devoted themselves to the development of Hawaii.

(6) The United States "Peace Corps" training center will be established at a cost of $21,000,000 (to accommodate 2,000 persons). With a goal of 500-1,000 for this year, it is already sending 500 educational Peace Corps members to Nigeria, Africa, and is preparing to send a large corps of 5,000

persons under a five-year program at a cost of $110,000,000.

(7) In response to this, West Germany disclosed that it has a similar plan, while Britain has already been implementing its overseas service program since 1958.

(8) Today, when world public opinion calls for the development of backward areas, Japan should bear its share of this glorious work as a pioneer member of the Free countries. Japan should put forth a large-scale plan to fulfill the dreams and desires of youths along this line.

2. Main Points in Implementing the Plan

(1) We will establish a Special Committee to Promote a Japan Peace Corps within the Party as a powerful force to unify and publicize thinking within the Party and materialize the plan.

(2) We will establish an over-all Management Committee (Sogo Unei Iinkai) within the Cabinet with a Chairman at the State Minister level, composed of men of learning and experience, and Diet members to conduct comprehensive investigation and decide on major policies.

(3) We will establish a comprehensive training center at the foot of Mt. Fuji to conduct basic education and technical training for Corps members. (The site has already been surveyed, and the 70 members sent to South America this last time received special training there.)

The center will also receive youths sent from Afro-Asian countries and train them under the same conditions as Japanese youths.

Note: Construction, agriculture, hygiene, industry, fishery, education, livelihood, and women's groups will be established at the center.

(4) We will create Peace Corps study groups in each university and organize them on a nation-wide basis.

(5) We will create appropriate agencies to seek the broad cooperation of interested private and industrial groups.

(6) We will designate responsible persons in mass media to help promote the movement.

(7) We will quickly plan cooperation with related agencies for liaison and adjustment with the principal recipient countries.

3. Organization

(1) Establishment of Japan Peace Corps Promotion Headquarters.

(a) Staff members and instructors: about 250.

(b) Headquarters to be located in Tokyo for over-all management and execution of the project.

(c) Branches to be established in the following regions to conduct national organizational activities: Hokkaido (Sapporo), Tohoku (Sendai), Kanto (Tokyo), Hokuriku (Niigata), Chubu (Nagoya), Kinki (Osaka), Shikoku (Takamatsu), Chugoku (Hiroshima), and Kyushu (Fukuoka).

(d) Overseas branches to be established in the following countries with two persons assigned to each branch: Central and South America -- Brazil, (Sao Paulo, Belem), Paraguay, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic; Asia -- India, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Burma; Africa -- Nigeria, the Congo, Ethiopia; Middle and Near East -- the UAR, Iran, Iraq.

(2) Establishment of Comprehensive Center.

To be built at the foot of Mt. Fuji. 300,000-500,000 tsubo site (agreement already reached with the local authorities).

Principal undertakings: (a) Conduct special and professional training needed for the despatch of Corps members abroad. (b) Receive and train foreign youths.

(3) Cooperative Agencies to Be Mobilized.

We will enlist the cooperation of the agencies of the following Ministries as well as that of private research and industrial agencies:

Construction Ministry -- Training Institute, National Land Geographical Institute, district construction bureaus, Public Works Research Institute, Architectural Research Institute.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry -- Agricultural Technology Institute, Agricultural Comprehensive Research Institute, Livestock Hygiene Experimental Station, Rural Industry Training Institute, Sericultural Experiment Station.

Forestry Agency -- Forestry Training Institute

Welfare Ministry -- Public Health Institute, Nutrition Institute, Preventive Hygiene Institute.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry -- Geological Survey

Institute, Electric Technological Laboratory, Resources Research Institute, Textile Industry Experimental Institute.

Education Ministry -- State universities and educational institutes.

Labor Ministry -- vocational training institutes, labor hygiene institutes.

Foreign Ministry -- Overseas Technician Training Center

Transportation Ministry -- Transport Technical Insitute, Navigation Training Institute, merchant marine schools.

Science and Technology Agency -- Aeronautical Technical Institute, Metal Materials Technical Institute, Radiological Comprehensive Research Institute.

4. Training

(1) Qualifications for Applicants

We will recruit Japanese youths 21-35 years of age outstanding in physical strength, skill, and intelligence, and group them into two classes.

The first class will consist of those who possess ability and skill of a university graduate level.

The second class will consist of those who possess ability and skill of a senior high school graduate level.

(2) Number to be Recruited.

1,000 (100 women)

(3) Training Period

Six months-one year

(4) Division of Training

(a) At center; six-nine months.

(i) Basic training -- Languages, domestic situation, local conditions, methods of guidance and management, religion, manners and customs, dietary situation, physical training and sports.

(ii) Specialized training -- Basic skills, practice, training in application of specialized skills.

(iii) Leadership training -- Training in knowledge and skills necessary for leaders.

(iv) Foreign youth training -- Language, Japanese domestic situation, basic training needed for studying specialized matters.

(b) Training by despatch to related agencies (specialized and applied training): three-six months.

(c) Training at branch agencies (basic skills and applied training): three-six months.

(5) Types of Training.

Construction Group (surveying, machinery, civil engineering, construction, electricity)

Agriculture Group (agricultural improvement, stock raising, processing)

Health Group (medicine, disease prevention, environmental sanitation, pharmacology)

Industry Group (transportation, medium and small enterprise, manufacturing of machinery, chemical production, textiles, factory management)

Fishery Group (fishing industry, processing of marine products, breeding)

Education Group (language, school guidance, youth movement guidance, cultural guidance)

Livelihood Group (environmental improvement, propagation work, clothing, sports)

Women's Group (child care, women's problems, family planning, marriage).

(6) Training and Despatch Program.

Program for first year: 1,000 persons (including 100 women). 1/

Construction Group, 200
Agriculture Group, 200
Health Group, 70 (20 women)
Industry Group, 200
Fishery Group, 90
Education Group, 150 (30 women)
Livelihood Group, 40 (40 women)

Total 1,000

1/ T.N. Totals here and in budget estimates that follow are estimated and are not reconcilable with sub-totals in all cases.

(7) Despatch Period.

(a) The period will vary according to conditions in the various countries but will be roughly four to five years.

The period for the United States Peace Corps is 2-3 years but in the spirit outlined above Japan should despatch insofar as conditions in each country permit. those who are determined to settle permanently, assimilate with local inhabitants, and give them guidance.

(b) In despatching Corps members, the Promotion Headquarters should take appropriate steps to obtain the cooperation of industrial circles insofar as possible to assure immediate employment for them upon their return home.

5. Expenses

(1) We will draw up a budget based on national appropriations.

(2) We will consider enlisting the cooperation of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and other sources in paying the expenses of the plan.

(3) We will accept funds from private circles and donations from volunteers.

(4) We should consider providing minimum living expenses to Corps members during their training and their overseas service.

6. Scale of Budget

Budget receipts		Approximately ¥8,000,000,000
(a) Procurement expenses for the first year	¥6,000,000,000	
(b) Regular working expenses	¥2,000,000,000	

7. Breakdown of Budget

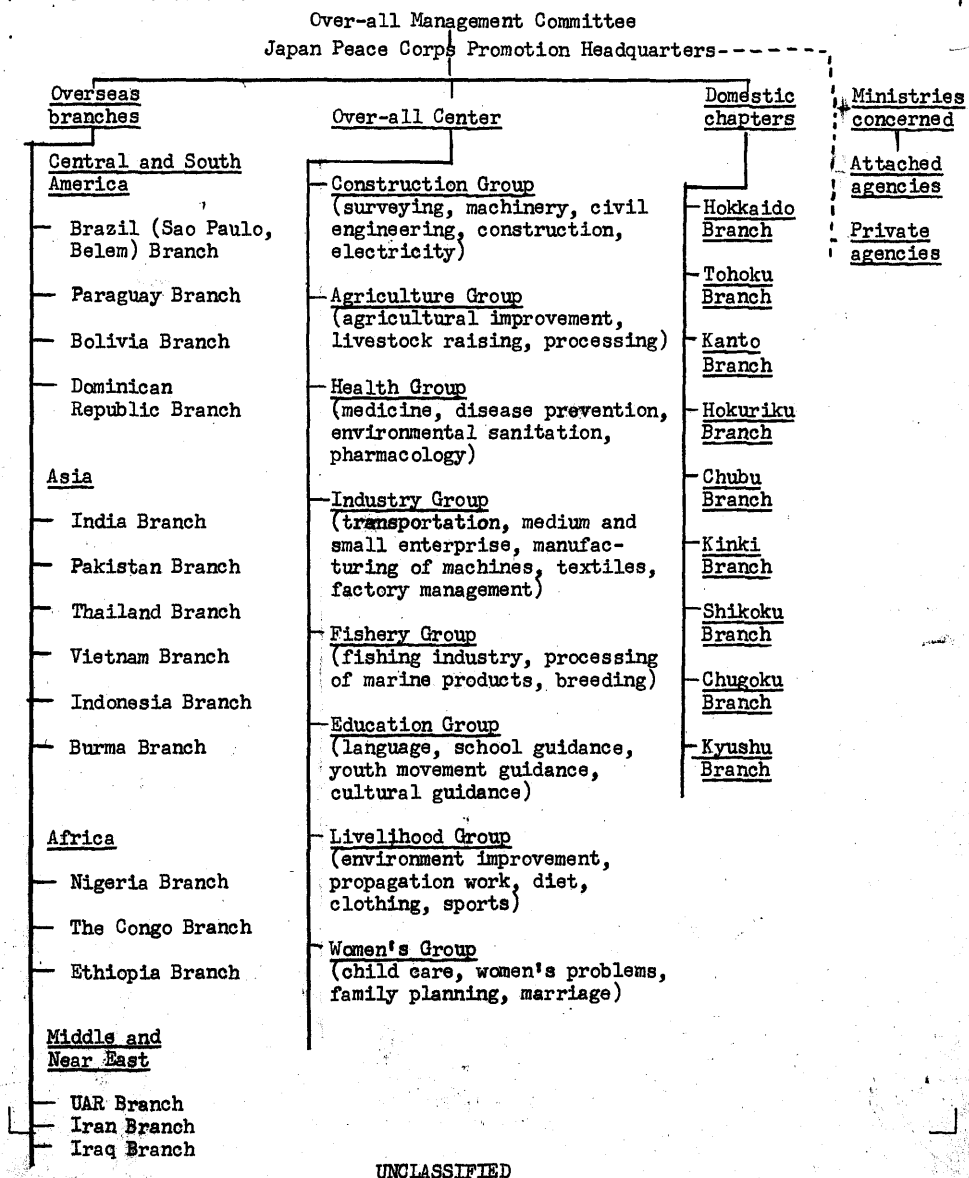
(1) Headquarters expenses		¥249,000,000
Office establishment expenses	¥100,000,000	
Office management expenses (¥2,000,000 x 12 months)	¥ 24,000,000	
Personnel expenses (about ¥900,000 x 22 persons)	¥ 20,000,000	
Travel expenses (¥100,000 x 10 persons)	¥ 1,000,000	
Investigation and research expenses (¥2,000,000 x 40 departments)	¥ 80,000,000	

	Conference expenses (¥600,000 x 40 departments)	¥ 24,000,000	
(2)	Over-all Center expenses		¥6,101,000,000
	Business expenses (¥4,000,000 x 12 months)	¥ 48,000,000	
	Personnel expenses (¥900,000 x 125 persons)	¥113,000,000	
	Travel expenses (¥100,000 x 50 persons x 12 months)	¥ 60,000,000	
	Land purchase expenses (¥2,000 x 400,000 tsubo)	¥ 80,000,000	
	Facilities expenses	¥5,800,000,000	
	Buildings (office, exhibit-room, auditorium, conference room) ¥ 300,000,000		
	Facilities for the groups ¥2,000,000,000		
	Machines and Materials ¥2,500,000,000		
	Welfare and recreational facilities ¥ 200,000,000		
(3)	Training expenses		¥ 628,000,000
	Training of those to be sent abroad	¥324,000,000	
	General personnel (¥40,000 x 700 persons x 9 months) ¥ 252,000,000		
	Leaders (¥40,000 x 300 persons x 6 months ¥ 72,000,000		
	Instructor training (¥40,000 x 200 persons x 2 months)	¥ 16,000,000	
	Foreign youth training (¥40,000 x 200 persons x 3 months)	¥ 24,000,000	
	Training allowances	¥262,000,000	
	General personnel (¥30,000 x 700 persons x 9 months) ¥ 190,000,000		
	Leaders (¥40,000 x 300 persons x 6 months) ¥ 72,000,000		

	Lecturer fees (including travel expenses) (¥50,000 x 4 courses x 12 months)	¥ 2,400,000	
(4)	Expenses of despatch abroad		¥ 354,000,000
	Travel expenses (¥150,000 x 1,000 persons)	¥150,000,000	
	Livelihood aid expenses (¥150,000 x 1,000 persons x 12 months)	¥180,000,000	
	Insurance charges (¥20,000,000 x 1,000 persons x 12 months)	¥ 24,000,000	
(5)	Investigation expenses		¥ 77,600,000
	Domestic expenses (¥500,000 x 40 departments)	¥ 20,000,000	
	Overseas expenses (¥600,000 x 2 persons x 18 places)	¥ 21,600,000	
	(¥2,000,000 x 18 places)	¥ 36,000,000	
(6)	Branch expenses		¥ 170,160,000
	Personnel expenses (2 persons x 9) + (5 persons x 9) = 63 persons (¥800,000 x 63 persons)	¥ 50,000,000	
	Travel expenses (¥200,000 x 9 places x 12 months)	¥ 5,400,000	
	Business expenses (¥200,000 x 9 places x 12 months)	¥21,600,000	
	Training expenses (¥50,000 x 300 persons x 20 departments x 3 months)	¥90,000,000	
	Lecturer fees, (¥30,000 x 3 courses x 12 months)	¥ 1,000,000	
	Conference expenses (¥20,000 x 9 places x 12 months)	¥ 2,160,000	

(7)	Overseas Branch expenses		¥ 353,800,000
	Personnel expenses (¥1,000,000 x 2-3 persons x 18 persons)	¥ 40,000,000	
	Travel expenses (¥100,000 x 18 places x 12 months)	¥ 20,000,000	
	Business expenses (¥500,000 x 18 places x 12 months)	¥ 11,000,000	
	Investigation expenses (¥1,200,000 x 18 places x 8 groups)	¥173,000,000	
	Conference expenses (¥50,000 x 18 places x 12 months)	¥ 10,800,000	
(8)	Cooperative agencies subsidy expenses		¥ 68,000,000
	Training expenses (¥300,000 x 40 departments x 4 months)	¥ 48,000,000	
	Facilities expenses (¥1,000,000 x 40 departments x 20 places)	¥ 20,000,000	
Total			¥ 8,001,960,000
		or approximately	¥ 8,000,000,000

8. Organization Chart



9. Remarks

Proposals re methods of training.

1. All training will be conducted in Japan for one year and /Corpsmen/ will be sent directly to the Asian countries following liaison with the United States.

2. After a certain period of training in Japan, /Corpsmen/ will be sent to the "International East-West Center" in Hawaii, and following 2-3 months of joint training at the Center will be sent to the recipient countries along with the American Peace Corps.

3. Leaders for the training and despatch of the Japanese Corps will be sent to the American training center for a certain period to learn training methods so as to serve the Japanese Corps.

Memorandum of Conversation

Participants:- Neboru TAKESHITA, LDP Member of Lower House and Chairman of the Youth Bureau of the LDP National Organization Committee

Sosuke UNO, LDP Member of Lower House and Chairman of the Youth Department of the LDP National Organization Committee

Albert L. Seligmann, Second Secretary of Embassy

Sojiro Sumida, FSL, Political Adviser

Place: Chancery

Date: September 15, 1961

Subject: Japanese Peace Corps

- -

Mr. Takeshita and Mr. Uno returned September 13 from a trip to Southeast Asia to determine receptivity for the LDP's plan to establish a Japanese Peace Corps. Both Diet members are among the younger members of their party (they are under 40), and they mentioned in the course of the conversation that they saw in the Peace Corps a means to channel the energies of Japanese youth into constructive activity instead of Zengakuren demonstrations.

Mr. Uno said that the idea of a Japanese Peace Corps had met with the greatest enthusiasm in India. As they explained to U.S. Agricultural Attache Davis in New Delhi, the Indian Agricultural Minister expressed interest in having Japanese teams of agricultural experts stationed in 500 "model areas"; inasmuch as each team would include a minimum of ten members, this would mean a total of at least 5,000 Japanese. This was far beyond the resources of the GOJ, however, and the LDP proposed despatching fifteen or sixteen teams; the Foreign Ministry in turn is thinking in terms of three teams. Mr. Uno said that although only about ten LDP Diet members besides themselves were interested, some funds for the Peace Corps would definitely be included in the JFY 1962 budget; Prime Minister Ikeda is enthusiastic about the idea. He added that Japan does not have the financial resources for projects requiring major investment, such as irrigation, and it would be necessary to rely on the United States for this aspect of any agricultural program.

Mr. Takeshita said that ideally Peace Corps plans should be formulated through the UN, but that until this was possible it was necessary to co-ordinate Japan's efforts with those of the United States, West Germany, and other countries. The Ford Foundation representative in New Delhi had offered them financial assistance, but they had politely turned it down lest the Socialist opposition charge that the Japanese were working for the Americans.

Apart from India they said that the only real interest in the Peace Corps among the countries they visited was in (East) Pakistan, which would also like assistance in rice cultivation. In Ceylon the Japanese are cooperating in a (non-Peace Corps) off-shore fishing project just under way. There were plenty of fish in the neighboring waters, but the Ceylonese simply did not know how to catch them. Otherwise, food is so abundant in Ceylon that no one worries about starving to death and the people are consequently lazy. In Thailand there was little interest in a Japanese Peace Corps because of the agreement already reached with the United States. In the course of their visit they heard much praise from the Prime Minister on down for plans for the development of Northeast Thailand which aim at raising standards of living and thereby combatting Communism through increased productivity, expansion of cottage industry, etc. Apart from an Industrial Development Corps for Brazil, which the LDP sponsored two or three years ago, there are no plans at present to work in other areas. At one time the Party had talked about a Peace Corps for Africa, but it is now felt that the limited resources available should be concentrated in South and Southeast Asia.

At present the LDP plans to propose assistance only in the field of rice cultivation. There was no question of the need for such aid or the ability of Japan to provide it, but they foresaw numerous obstacles. For one thing the caste system makes it difficult to instruct Indians to teach other farmers. A man who engages in the physical labor of planting rice is looked down upon as an untouchable. This was true of four Japanese working with the Ford Foundation; while they have gained a certain amount of understanding for their work, the position of Indians was more difficult, and they tended to explain but not demonstrate.

Mr. Takeshita and Mr. Uno said that living conditions in Indian villages were so bad that any Japanese who tried to live there "would die." Japanese farmers would have to live elsewhere and commute to the villages. The two Diet members found methods of cultivation extremely primitive with farmers unable to distinguish between weeds and rice and no attempt being made to plant crops in straight lines. Even when Japanese taught the Indians to increase yields fourfold the result was that they were increased only two and a half times. Part of the reason for slow progress was lack of energy accounted for by the meager diet of the average Indian. Moreover their religion teaches them to think in terms of an after-life, so that they are not too interested in obtaining quick results. Mr. Takeshita recounted the frustrating experience of Japanese who were working on a small-industry center sponsored by the Colombo Plan. At the time the opening ceremony was scheduled, the center was only 20 per cent completed. The trouble was that instead of issuing oral instructions to a subordinate at the next desk, an Indian official tends to write him a note, which is replied to in writing.

Mr. Takeshita and Mr. Uno also talked about the physical danger from bandits; although they had personally experienced no incident, they recounted stories of trains being held up and passengers murdered. Mr. Uno noted as evidence that life is cheap that six million Indians and Pakistanis were killed during the three-month period of violence after Independence, compared with

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two and a half million Japanese casualties in World War II. Whatever results are achieved, Mr. Takeshita said it would be a mistake to expect the Indians to show appreciation, since their religion teaches them that it is natural for rich men to gave to the poor.

Mr. Takeshita and Mr. Uno were also aware of the problems they confronted in recruiting Japanese for the Peace Corps. For example it would not be possible to offer the same financial inducements which attracted temporary agricultural workers to the United States with the prospect of being able to save one million yen during the term of their contract. The LDP is thinking in terms of 60,000-70,000 yen a month, of which perhaps half could be saved, "since there is nothing to spend money on in India anyway." Perhaps a more serious problem is what they termed "after-care," or the placement of Peace Corps volunteers upon their return to Japan. They realized that this was a problem also in the United States, but pointed out that in Japan there was less mobility among workers, and young men were perhaps even more concerned about falling behind their classmates in their chosen careers.

In order to provide proper training in the languages and culture of the countries where Peace Corps volunteers would serve, the LDP had hoped to establish at the base of Mt. Fuji a training center similar to that planned by the United States in Hawaii. There is no prospect of obtaining the necessary funds, however, and instead the Party has in mind the possibility of those selected living for a time with Indian and Pakistani students in Japan. The Dietmen said that they hope to work through 4-H clubs in selecting young farmers, with at least a high school education, who are interested in agricultural techniques. While there is a problem in getting volunteers, particularly in the present prosperous period (they pointed to the inability of the Self-Defense Forces to recruit up to their authorized strength), they said that there is much more interest among young Japanese seeking a rewarding experience abroad than would have been the case several years ago. Despite the many problems the Peace Corps confronts, there have been a fair number of inquiries from students and other young Japanese, which have encouraged Mr. Takeshita and Mr. Uno to believe that they are on the right track. In order to obtain additional support for their plans within the LDP they intend to propose the establishment of a subcommittee on the Peace Corps within the LDP Policy Board's Special Committee on Overseas Economic Cooperation, and they hope that some of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund may be used for the Peace Corps.

ALSeligmann

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Control: 16891
Rec'd: SEPT 24, 1961
11:41 PM

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Info
FE
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FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 8, September 25

NIACT

ACTION DEPARTMENT TOPEC 8 INFORMATION BANGKOK NIACT USOM 17

Reference: PECTO 8 ~~to~~ 2/5/62

Instructed USARJ transfer all surveyors equipment warehouse Bangkok to mission attention Albrecht. Will advise USOM name and location Warehouse soonest. Issuing no cost to clear Army records.

TREZISE

MGG

Note: Mr. Potvin (PC) notified 9-24-61, CWO-M

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Department of State

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Origin PC-13
Info RMR-7 FE-7 ICA-20

NO. A-93,

American Embassy, TOKYO for
ACTION TO: USOM TOKYO ~~[redacted]~~
AIRGRAM
REF: ~~[redacted]~~ TOPEC A03

FC:

OCT 3 2 25 PM '61

TOKYO

Page 1 of 1 Pages

A-93

FOR HITCHCOCK FROM PEACE CORPS

Format satisfactory until notified otherwise.

~~[redacted]~~

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8/4/09 NA-PC/10-361

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Drafted by: REFlickinger:PC:CONT:10/2/61/glg

Airgram transmission and classification approved by: Robert G. Van Duyn:PC:PDO

Clearances:
SBaranson:PDO:FE:PC:
WPKelly:EC:CONT

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PAGE 1 OF PAGES

Action PC-13

Date Sent: October 7, 1961
Rec'd: 894.00 PC/10-761

FROM: American Embassy, Manila

Info FE-7 CU-6 P-5 IM-10 ID-7 Cu-15 USIA-15 Army-Mel Navy-4

TO: Secretary of State
James Silberman, Peace Corps Washington from Freeman

NO: A-80

RE: Proposed project for Japan

NSA 4 OSA 20 NSA 4

While I was in Tokyo, I spoke to Ambassador Reischauer and his Special Assistant, Ernest P. Young, about the proposed English teaching project for Japan. Ambassador Reischauer is convinced of the vital necessity of improving English language instruction in Japan, so that the Japanese may have the necessary language tools to play a larger role in Asian and international politics. He feels that their inability to use any language but Japanese effectively makes it very difficult for the Japanese to play their proper role on the international scene.

Unfortunately, the project negotiations seem to be at a standstill, for the following reasons (in order of importance):

(1) The Japanese are very sensitive about accepting Peace Corps aid because they feel such aid implies that they are an underdeveloped country that needs help from a more advanced nation;

(2) Negotiations on the American side have thus far been conducted by people who have only very vague notions of Peace Corps philosophy, purposes and policies. They did not know, for example, of the Peace Corps preference for private agency administration of projects. Reischauer thought Stanly Hanenson was head of the Far Eastern division in Washington. The man conducting the negotiations is from USIS, which too closely identifies Peace Corps with U.S. propaganda.

(3) The head of the Dept. of Education is conservative educationally and fears a disruptive impact on Japanese education methods.

(4) Peace Corps translates very badly into Japanese, making it sound like a military outfit of some sort.

Many of these problems can be solved rather easily. We could put the project on a mutual exchange basis, with educating the volunteers in Japanese language as much a goal as teaching English. We could also negotiate with the Asia Foundation, who would be very interested, to administer this project. This would eliminate many of the political

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liabilities that concern the government, which fears sniping from the opposition. We could send Peace Corps policy material to Reischauer and Young, or send someone up from Manila to negotiate the project with them.

The result would be a simple, easily arranged project that would be invaluable to the participating volunteers and the Japanese government. I am airmailing a draft of a 103 that I worked up after my conversation with Reischauer and Young, which will give you an idea of the ease and value of this project.

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10-5-61

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1961 OCT 19 PM 8 50

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SENT TO: HEADQUARTERS
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Info:

FOR ATHOS REVELLE

REQUEST YOUR ETD JAPAN SUMMARY DISCUSSIONS APPRECIATED WHEN APPROPRIATE. REQUEST SHOOK ETD WILL INFORM DESTINATION.

~~RAIL~~ Rusk
JLSt.L

RUSK

894.00-PC/10-1961

16

Drafted by: PC:PDO/FE:RSMcClusky:mb:10/19/61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: PC:PDO: Warren W. Wiggins

Clearances:
JMSilberman, PDO/FE

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2-58

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Control: 3954
Rec'd: November 7, 1961
12:35 p.m.

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 11, November 7, 7 p.m.

FOR SHRIVER FROM AMBASSADOR

Following conversation yesterday with Silberman, I saw Foreign Minister Kosaka this afternoon to pass on suggestion of 100 Peace Corpsmen for English language teaching in Japan and possible sending of Japanese counterparts for teaching Japanese language and WGTS and UBTS in US. Kosaka much pleased with both ideas, but said earlier discussions with Education Ministry indicated latter too fearful of regulations with Japan Teachers Union to wish to take lead in introducing Peace Corps teachers here. He suggested that way to get started was for him to announce at immediately following press interview possibility of availability of up to 100 English language teachers and wait for flood of expected applications to come in to Foreign Ministry from boards of education of municipalities and prefectures. In view of much foot dragging by bureaucrats in earlier discussions of Peace Corps and Kosaka's absence from Japan from November 12 to 30 I made on-the-spot decision to accept idea on assumption that unorthodox approach would be offset by your desire to get things rolling, as expressed by Silberman.

(2)

Because of Japanese sensitivity over name of group, I agreed to tacking it be called English Language Education Youth Group (Eigo Kyoiku Seinendan, a snappier title in Japanese than in English), but with no effort, of course, to conceal its identity as element of Peace Corps. Silberman had indicated a name of this sort would be acceptable.

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It was also agreed with Kosaka that emphasis would be placed in defending order on junior high schools, senior high schools and smaller provincial universities. In talk with Silberman we had tentatively agreed on putting senior high schools at top of list, but Japanese are probably correct in their order of precedence. It was also agreed that a few of the group would be used for language training in the eleven Japan-America Cultural Centers (which are located in provincial cities and receive from local governments what little financial support they have).

We await with some trepidation exact nature of news story that will come out of this and your reaction to it.

REISCHAUER

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FOR SHRIVER

894.00 PE/11-761
XR 894.43

CODE ROOM: Please repeat Tokyo telegram No. TOPEC 11 dated November 7 Control No. 3954 to AmEmbassy Rio De Janeiro for above addressee.

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RIO Post 15

894.00 PE/11-761

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Telegraphic transmission and

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Classification approved by: PC: Walter N. Hicks

Clearances:
PC:FDO/FE:RSMcClusky:aml:11/8/61
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ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO PECTO 19

FOR REVELLE

Advise soonest status Japan/Trust Territory

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PECTO 19

STATE-PC/12-6-61
XR-5560.61-PC

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Drafted by: PC:PDO/FE:SBaranson:mb:12/6/61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: PC:PDO:Warren W. Wiggins

Clearances:

PC:PDO/C:CNelson (in draft)

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Control: 4753
Rec'd: December 8, 1961
11:25 a.m.

TOKYO

PC
Info

FROM: TOKYO

FE
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P
USIA

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 14, DECEMBER 8, 5 PM

RMR

PECTO 19

1. TRUST TERRITORY 104 HANDCARRIED SILBERMAN DEPARTING TOKYO DECEMBER 12 PA FLIGHT 002.

2. UNDERSTAND NEWSWEEK PREPARING FEATURE STORY ON PEACE CORPS WORLDWIDE INCLUDING PROPOSED PROGRAMS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND JAPAN.

3. STATUS JAPAN 104 FOLLOWS SEPARATE MESSAGE.

REISCHAUER

BAP

TOPEC 14

899.00-PC/12-861
NP 899.00-PC

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Control: 7820

Rec'd: December 13, 1961
4:45 pm

FROM: TOKYO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: TOPEC 16, DECEMBER 13, 7 PM

FROM REVELLE

STATUS PC PROGRAM IN JAPAN.

1. SUBSTANCE THIS MESSAGE DISCUSSED WITH SILBERMAN.

2. HAVE ENCOUNTERED STRONG SUPPORT PROVINICAL AREAS BUT CONSIDERABLE HESITATION WITHIN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO PC TEACHERS FOR JAPAN. GOJ HAS NOT TAKEN POSITION ON PROPOSED PROGRAM PENDING OUTCOME INTERMINISTERIAL DISCUSSIONS. HOWEVER, NEGOTIATIONS HAVE PROGRESSED TO POINT WHERE FONOFF RAISING SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RE WORDING PROGRAM NOTE. FONOF MADE CLEAR THAT AGREEMENT TO PROGRAM BY GOJ WOULD BE MADE DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE IF WORDING OF NOTE SUGGESTS THAT GOJ UNDERDEVELOPED OR THAT SPECIAL CONCESSIONS GIVEN PCVS. EXTREME SENSITIVITY FONOFF THESE POINTS REFLECTS NEED ANTICIPATE SOCIALIST CRITICISM AND TEACHERS UNION OPPOSITION WHEN PROGRAM NOTE DEFENDED IN DIET.

3. FONOFF OBTAINED FROM OWN SOURCES COPY PUBLISHED TEXT MALAYAN PROGRAM NOTE AND RAISED FOLLOWING POINTS.

(A) WHAT PURPOSE SERVED BY NUBERED PARA ONE PROVIDING FOR EQUITABLE TREATEMENT PCVS? FONOFF FELT THIS IMPLIED THAT WITHOUT THIS PROTECTION PCVS WOULD NOT RECEIVE EQUITABLE TREATMENT IN JAPAN, WHEREAS ACTUALLY ALL AMERICANS RECEIVE EQUITABLE TREATMENT.

(B) FONOFF CURRENTLY EXPLORING WITH OTHER INTERESTED MINISTRIES IMPLICATIONS OF EXEMPTIONS REQUESTED PARA FOUR. IF, AS FONOFF

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BELIEVES, CONCESSIONS DESIRED PCVS NORMALLY GRANTED ANY FOREIGN TEACHER PAID FROM U.S. FUNDS, THEN SPELLING OUT PRIVILEGES IN NOTE WOULD ONLY PROVIDE AMMUNITION FOR PROGRAM'S OPPONENTS.

(C) SIMILARLY FONOFF POINTS OUT THAT SPECIAL STATUS, IN BETWEEN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, REQUESTED FOR P.C. REP. AND STAFF WOULD ONLY CREATE COMPLICATIONS AND INVITE UNNECESSARY CRITICISM. IF PC REP. AND STAFF SIMPLY DESIGNATED AS ATTACHED TO U.S. EMBASSY, NO NECESSITY SPELL OUT INDIVIDUAL PRIVILEGES IN NOTE. U.S. COULD THEN WITHHOLD ADMINISTRATIVELY AND OFFICIAL STATUS PRIVILEGES NOT DESIRED FOR PC REP. WITHOUT ENDANGERING AGREEMENT ON PROGRAM BY DRAWING ATTENTION TO PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

(D) FONOFF QUESTIONS NEED FOR PARAS THREE AND FIVE SINCE NO PORJECT EQUIPMENT OR SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR TYPE PROJECT PROPOSED IN JAPAN AND SINCE PC FUNDS WOULD BE ADMINISTERED THROUGH U.S. EMBASSY AND THUS SUBJECT TO SAME CURRENCY REGULATIONS AS ALL U.S. OFFICIAL FUNDS. MINOR QUESTION ALSO RAISED ABOUT WHAT IS INTENDED BY EXEMPTION FROM INVESTMENT OR DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS IN PARA THREE.

4. VIEW NEGATIVE ATTITUDE MINISTRY EDUCATION AND OPPOSITION TEACHERS UNION TO PROGRAM ITSELF, BELIEVE FLEXIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD WORDING PROGRAM NOTE ESSENTIAL FOR FURTHER PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

5. THEREFORE REQEST AUTHORITY PRESENT FONOFF ASAP SIMPLE TEXT OMITTING PARAS ONE, THREE AND FIVE AND WITH PARA FOUR REVISED AS SUGGESTED ABOVE. IT MAY BE THAT ONLY NOT ACCEPTABLE TO FONOFF WOULD BE ALONG LINES THAT AUTHORIZED BURMA PROGRAM. IF ADDITIONAL ASSURANCES ON PCV EXEMPTIONS NEEDED, SEPARATE WRITTEN STATEMENT COULD PERHAPS BE OBTAINED.

TOKIO

6. AMBASSADOR PERSONALLY URGES FLEXIBILITY THIS MATTER AND HOPES REPLY FORTHCOMING BEFORE FONMIN SHUTS DOWN FOR HOLIDAYS.

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